

made a statement that says you were wounded in the war." I did not make a statement. And Senator DOLE does not talk about his injuries, but he gets labeled with it.

Unfortunately, today, in modern politics, the tendency is to look for the worst. And in Senator DOLE, not only do we not have the worst, we have the best impulses of human beings and of Americans—an American who was willing to serve and willing to come back and not with bitterness say, "You owe me," but an American who was willing to come back and say, "The debt is still on my side. I feel compassion to those in Russell, KS, who welcomed me home. I feel compassion and respect for my father, who did the same. I feel compassion and respect for all Americans who continue to try to struggle not just with their lives but to overcome adversity, as well."

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I would be pleased to engage in a colloquy with my friend from Arizona.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I just want to thank my friend from Nebraska for stepping forward.

We cannot do anything about someone like Mr. Trudeau, but we intend to try.

I do believe that when something as egregious and outrageous as this is—and, frankly, Senator DOLE would not like to hear me say this—but it has to hurt when one's service and sacrifice to one's country is demeaned and denigrated in this fashion.

I am grateful that someone like Senator KERREY would step forward and condemn it. I do not know if it stops this kind of thing. I do not know what beneficial effect it has. But I do know this: For Senator KERREY and me to remain silent in the face of this outrage would be a dereliction of duty on our part, if I may use a phrase from our previous incarnation.

So I want to thank Senator KERREY for saying this.

I do not intend to belabor the point, and I know Senator KERREY does not, but I hope the American people know—and especially BOB DOLE knows—that the cynicism and sarcasm of Mr. Trudeau is not shared by the overwhelming majority of the American people.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, if I could add one additional thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, the public should not view this as a couple of old veterans wandering down here to the floor to defend another old veteran that got beat up by a cartoonist.

Senator DOLE has the capacity to make fun of himself, as I do and as does the Senator from Arizona. This is not saying our skin is so thin we cannot take a cartoonist's deprecating comments about us. Lord knows, it happens all the time. It is hard to pick up an account of something you have said or done and not find something being said in a deprecating fashion. I do not

mind that at all. I do not object to any cartoonist or journalist that wants to take some foible of mine, a weakness of mine, and magnify it and have some fun with it.

But that is not what is occurring in this case. There is a deep offense given, as a consequence, to isolating something that, in fact, does not occur. Senator DOLE does not wear his wound out in front of the public. He does not try to use it to gain some kind of advantage. Quite the contrary is the case.

I am here this morning to say that I admire that. Indeed, beyond admiring it, I believe that it is sort of something that Americans need to emulate—to emulate a man who says, "I may be suffering, but my concern is for my friends and neighbors who welcomed me home. My concern is with my father who made a trip to Chicago to visit me. My concern is still with others who are struggling in their lives."

I yield the floor.

Mr. McCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I see the managers are waiting. I would like to make one additional comment on a different subject.

THE LINE-ITEM VETO

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, last night we passed in the Senate something that I have been working on for 10 years. I know that everyone is aware that it did not happen because of the efforts only of Senator COATS and myself.

We are very grateful for the help and efforts that Senator DOLE engaged in in bringing together enough of us that it was an overwhelming victory. Senator DOMENICI and Senator STEVENS were very instrumental in that.

And, of course, we respected very much the participation of Senator BYRD. I think years from now when people read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the debate that was conducted, I think they will be illuminated by his remarks.

Also, Senator EXON, the manager on the other side of the bill, and Senator LEVIN, whose amendment I think was extremely helpful.

Sheila Burke spent many, many hours in meetings in an effort to bring Republicans together on this issue. Sharon Soderstrom, the able assistant of Senator COATS, and Megan Gilly did an outstanding job; David Crane, Bill Hoagland, Dave Hoppe, Eric Ueland, Joe Donoghue, and Mark Buse.

So I would like to thank all of them for their enormous assistance, not only in recent weeks but in recent years, in helping us achieve what I think is one of the most important changes in the way that this country does business since 1974, when the Budget and Impoundment Act was passed.

I thank my colleagues for their patience.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

SANBORNTON MAN CROSSES REMAGEN BRIDGE IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Guy J. Giunta, Sr., a resident of Sanbornton, NH, who played a significant role in the infamous capture by the Americans of the bridge at Remagen during World War II. This offensive resulted in shortening the war and saving thousands of lives.

Guy was a private first class in the 78th Infantry Division. He was one of the American soldiers who crossed the bridge at Remagen over the Rhine River, 50 years ago this month. This battle illustrated the American military strength which caught the Germans by surprise. The events of March 7, 1945, were known as the "Miracle of Remagen."

Guy left his native Italy for the United States in 1927 where he worked as a machinist making parts for turbines for the U.S. Navy when the war broke out. Deferments as an essential worker kept him out of the war until 1943, but after learning of friends dying overseas, he enlisted in a war that included his birthland.

When soldiers reached a plateau above Remagen on March 7, they saw German troops and civilians retreating across the Ludendorff Bridge. Violating instructions to proceed down the Rhine, Gen. William M. Hoge ordered his men to take the bridge. After refusing, the men heard a "whoosh" as 660 pounds of dynamite lifted the bridge from its stone piers.

There was still shooting as soldiers fought their way up the big cliff on the eastern end of the bridge. Twenty-four Americans died on or around the bridge. Guy Giunta was one of the 600 brave men who were involved in taking the bridge, including 200 engineers who cut wires to the unexploded dynamite. Guy's medals from the war include three major battle stars: the Ardennese, the Rhineland, and Central Europe.

Guy Giunta is a retired Westinghouse machinist. His wife, Rina Passi, also a native Italian, didn't meet her future husband until after the war, but knew of him because she translated his mother's letters to him from Italian into English. They have lived in a white farmhouse in Sanbornton since 1985.

I commend Guy for sharing his experiences at this important World War II battle with many in New Hampshire. His courage and patriotism are an inspiration to us all. It is an honor to represent Guy Giunta, Sr., and his family in the U.S. Senate.

TRIBUTE TO DICK REINERS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today I want to take a moment to commemorate the long and distinguished life of my dear friend, Richard H. Reiners, an